We don't expect to sell all of the Fall Suits and Fall Overcoats that are worn in Indiana, nor yet all that are worn in Indianapolis, but we do expect to sell a very big proportion, and, warned by experience, we expect that proportion to be bigger than ever before.

We have prepared for it on that basis, and Proclamation by the President That Opens we do know that what we sell, from the highest to the lowest price, quality for quality, will be one profit cheaper than will be sold elsewhere in this market.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO., IMPORTERS, JOBBERS,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS, ETC., ETC.

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

Recent changes in prices of several leading staple lines, the manufacture of both Eastern and Southern corporations, enable us to make lower quotations than have yet been named this season in any market-bar none. Notably is this true of Prints, B'eached and Brown Cottons, Colored

Shirtings, Domets and many Colored Cottons. Stocks Complete in all Departments. Lowest Prices always a certainty.

TO THE TRADE---Just Received:

MEN'S PINE KNOT CONGRESS AND BALS.

McKEE & CO., 93 & 95 South Meridian St., Indianapolis.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.

We sell Rogers Bros. A1 1847 goods as follows: Tea Spoons, \$1.10 per set; Desert Spoons, \$1.80; Knives, \$1.75; Forks, \$1.75; or \$3.45 for Knives and Forks.

BACK TO THE STARTING-POINT.

Return to Chicago of World's Fair Foreign

Commissioners, with Three Europeans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.-After traveling some-

thing over forty thousand miles, Chicago's

European commission of world's fair offi-

cials arrived in the city this afternoon, on

the Baltimore & Ohio road, accompanied

by Sir Henry T. Wood, secretary of the

royal English commission; Herr Wermuth,

Germany's commissioner, and Jas. Dredge,

of the British commission. A reception

committee, consisting of President Baker,

of the local directory; Director-general

Davis, and Directors Scott, Kohlsatt,

Wacker, Bryan and Waller, went out

on a special and met the party at Miller's

Junction. The incoming train was ten hours late, and when it reached the junction the travelers were quickly transferred to the

special, which made the run of thirty-six

miles in as many minutes, including slow

time inside the city limits. The weather

apartments, where they rested several hours. This evening Director Ferd W. Peck entertained them at dinner.

The foreigners express themselves as well

comfort. The object of the visit of

every day with the exposition officials, visit Jackson Park, and receive a theoretical and practical knowledge of all that has occurred or is to occur in building the exposition. They will be joined in their

conferences by the French consul, who will

conduct the French interests until the regular commissioner is appointed. The

Russian commissioner is already appointed

and expected to sail with the rest of the party, but could not complete his arrange-

ments. He will come to Chicago in Janu-

ary with the Austro-Hungarian representa-

commissioners to remain in the city ten

days or two weeks. During that time they will be the guests of the exposition offi-

cials, who will entertain them in all pos-

It was announced to-day that the \$3,000,-

000 required by the city ordinance to be

collected by the local fair directors on sub-

scriptions to its capital stock before the

city would place in market the \$5,000,000 worth of bonds it was authorized to issue in aid of the Columbian enterprise, had all

been collected. The matter of receiving and disposing of these bonds has been re-

ferred by the directors to the finance com-

mittee of the exposition, which will probably report at the next meeting of the ex-

Arrested for Releasing Burglar Anderson.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—In consequence of the revelations made by burglar James An-derson. Sheriff Heim caused warrants to iss-

me for the arrest of the two men implicated, Mr. L. M. Hadden, attorney, and Cal. Tucker, late night watchman at the jail.

The warrants were served late at night,

Mr. Hadden called on his neighbor, Gen. A. Hickenlooper, to sign his bond, and he was released, but Tucker was not so fort-

unate, and was lodged in jail. The charge

Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.

ecutive next Wednesday.

gentlemen to Chicago is to

themselves on all the de-

American Watch Club Co., 11 North Penn. St.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4.

\$7.50 To St. Louis and Return \$7.50

Good to return till Sept. 28, on account of the Grand Conclave of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. Indianapolis Canton will go via the Big Four Boute, leaving Indianapolis at 10:55 p. m., Saturday, the 19th, and extend a cordial invitation to their friends, and the public g nerally, to accompany them and witness the Grand Parade and Prize Drills.

Grand Excursion Knights of St. John, To SHELBYVILLE, IND.,

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20. 75c For the Round Trip. Special Exentsion Train leaves Indianapolis at 9:15 a.m. Leaves Shelbyville at 9 p.m.

(Call on the committee and Big Four agents for tickets and information.

Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

2 Cents per Mile.

Our 1,000-Mile Book-Price \$20-will be ac cepted for passage between

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS ST. LOUIS. TERRE HAUTE FT. WAYNE, PEORIA. CADILLAC. MICH. THOUSANDS TOLEDO,

ANN ABBOR, OF OTHER POINTS. BUFFALO. NIAGARA FALLS,

CINCINNATI.

5 Trains a Day to Cincinnati. Buy our MILEAGE BOOK-Weare extending its for further information call at C., H. & D. Ticket office, corner Illipois street and Kentucky avenue, or at Union Station. H. J. RHEIN. General Agent.

GAS-BURNERS

FREE OF COST.

If at any time artificial gas is desired for illuminating purposes this company will, upon application, attach meter and put on burners free of cost.

The Indianapolis Gas Company S. D. PRAY, Secretary.

WAGON WHEAT.

We will to-day pay 93 centa.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18 .- Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, president of the non-partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance ACME MILLING CO., 352 West Washington St | of prayer.

is aiding a prisoner to escape.

LAND FOR THE HOME-SEEKERS

Many Quarter Sections to Be Thrown Open for Settlement Next Tuesday.

Proclamation by the President Fixing the House of Entry, Terms to Settlers and Boundaries of the New Addition to Oklahoma.

Thousands Already Camped on the Border Line, and Others on the Way.

Great Exodus from Guthrie and Oklahoma City -Cowboys and Negroes at War Over a Fertile Portion of the Cimarron Valley.

MORE LAND FOR BOOMERS.

266,243 Acres to Settlement. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- The President has signed the proclamation opening to settlement and homestead entry the newly ceded lands of the Sac and Fox, Iowa and

of Oklahoma. These lands may be entered upon on next Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, central standard time. The proclamation reviews in detail the agreements between the government and the several tribes and bands of Indians, and also the acts of Congress authorizing.

accepting and confirming those agreements

Pottowatomie Indians in the eastern part

and providing for this proclamation: Whereas, All the terms, conditions and con-siderations of the several agreements having been compiled with, the President, by the power vested in him by statute and act of Congress cited, does declare and make known that all the lands acquired by the several agreements and the said acts of Congress ratifying the same, and other laws relating thereto will, at and after the hour of 12 o'clock noon (central standard time) Tuesday, the twenty-second day of this the present month of September and not before, be opened to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reserva-tions and restrictions contained in said agreements, the statutes above specified and the laws of the United States applicable thereto. Which entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable and no other lands in the Territory of Oklahoma are opened to settlement under this proclamation or the agreements ratifying the same. Notice, moreover, is hereby given that it is by law enacted that until salt lands are opened to settlement by proclamation, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall be permitted to enter any of said lands, or acquire any right thereto. The officers of the United States will be required to enforce this provision, and further notice is hereby given that it has been duly ordered that the lands in the Territory of Oklahoma mentioned and included in this proclamation be, and the same are attached to the eastern and Oklahoma land districts in said Territory, severally, as follows: First-All that portion of the Territory of Okla noma commencing at the southwest corner o township 14 north, of range 1 east, thence east on the township line between townships 13 and 14 to the west boundary of the Creek country thence north on said boundary line to the mid-dle of the main channel of the Cimarron river, thence up the imarron river, following the main channel thereof to the Indian meridian, thence south on said meridian line to the place of begin-ning, is attached to the eastern land district in Oklahoma Territory, the office of which is now located at Guthrie

Second-All that portion of said territory com mencing at the northwest corner of township 13 north, range 1 east, thence south on Indian meridian to the north fork of the Canadian river, thence west up said river to the West boundary of the Pottawatomi-Indian re-ervation according to Morrill's survey, thence south, following the line as run by O. T. Morrill, under his contract of Sept 3, 1872, to the middle of the main channel of the channel of said river to the west boundary of the Seminole Indian reservation, thence north with said west boundary to the north fork of the Canadian river, thence east down said north fork to the west boundary of the Creek Nation, thence north with said west boundary to its intersection with the line of townships 13 and 14 north to the Indian base, thence west on the township line between townships 13 and 14 north to the place of beginning, is attached to the Oklahoma land district in said Territory, the office of which is now located at Oklahoma City. Certain lands are set apart for school purposes, and special stress is laid on the announcement that the Indians, whose lands have been ceded, shall be entitled to an allotment as specially provided by act

of Congress. Actual settlers must pay the government \$1.25 per acre for the land selected by them, and in return will receive a patent at the expiration of twelve months from date of settlement. Attached to the proclamation is a schedule consisting of thirty-two printed pamphlet pages giving a description of the lands to be opened, the aggregate of which is 266,243 acres.

EXPLANATION BY SECRETARY NOBLE. In conversation with a reporter to-day man returned here to-day and gave himregarding the conditions governing the | self up. opening of the ceded Indian land in Oklahoma, Secretary Noble spoke substantially as follows: "The conditions under which the proclamation of the President opening the Indian purchases to Oklahoma Territory on the 22d of September, while similar in some particulars to those existing when Oklahoma itself was opened, are yet was very warm and the travelers were tired out. They were quickly driven to the Auditorium Hotel and repaired to their very materially different in others. Each of the Indians of the trib's seiling to the United States had the reserved right by contract to take an allot-ment, and this right has been exercised fully. The allotments have all been made, and the same have been approved in the Department of the Interior, and to the Sac and Fox Indians the patents satisfied with the reception extended to them in this country. Mr. Dredge said that it was far more than they had ex-pected, and that nothing had been omitted that would have added in the least to their have been issued. The Sac and Fox took 548 allotments of 160 acres each. The Iowas took 109 of eighty acres each, the Pottawatomies 1,368 of 160 acres each, and the absentee Shawnees, 568 in number, also took a quarter section each. These selections tails of the exposition of interest to exhibitors, and to report back what they find. They will hold conferences were made under supervision of alloting agents of the government and are scattered broadcast over all the lands pur-

"The Indians are not on these allotment vet, nor is there any mark on the ground showing that that tract is alloted. The settler is, therefore, liable to get such piece of land unless has a guide, such as the list will be. So it is absolutely necessary settlers should know what part clear sections and quartersections are left outside the allotments that he may make no mistake. If he ig norantly should settle on an Indian allotment he would lose his oppor-tunity and be defeated. It has, therefore, been absolutely necessary to put the opening a few days ahead to get the lists sent to the Territory and published there and distributed. These lists have been prepared with the utmost care and great labor, and were forwarded as soon as completed, and will be in the hands of the people here for use when the opening takes place. It was also necessary to have a judge of probate appointed for the new court and the new county-seats surveyed for town sites before lots can be selected This work is in progress and will be completed no doubt by Tuesday. The Indians have also to be considered and their patents issued. These have been forwarded when required, and the lists of allotments in all cases approved. The military will still have anthority to protect these allot-ments, and will remain fer that purpose. It was also necessary to put the opening far enough ahead to notify the troops along the

there, for the most part, and it therefore takes time to do this. "It is highly desirable that the settlers should fully understand the absolute necessity of suiding themselves by the lists of vacant lands sent out. They should not attempt to enter without the list. The chances will be almost even for a fatal mistake. The lands have been attached to the several offices at Guthrie and Oklahoma City. It has not been deemed best to suspend this action in order to defeat frandulent soldiers' declaratory entries, as it Union, issued a call to-day for the second annual convention, to be held at Brooklyn, Nov. 10 to 13. Nov. 3 is designated as a day of prayer.

Would also necessarily defeat some claims made by old soldiers in good faith. It is better the law should take its course than it should be interfered with by execting the cruiser Presidente Pinto.

border of the day and hour they could let

the people enter. There are no railroads

ntive action. Fraud can be better dealt with by other means that through actual injustice practiced toward the innocent to defeat

THE RUSH BEGUN.

Thousands on Their Way to the New Eldo rado-Negroes Hated by Indians. GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 18 .- The long-delayed news from Washington announcing the opening of the ceded Indian lands for next Tuesday was received here this morning and caused intense excitement. Now will come a rush of home-seekers almost as great as that which followed the opening of Oklahoma Territory, and many of the stirring scenes incident to that interesting event will be repeated. The ceded reservations comprise almost as much territory as Oklahoma proper. The land lies directly east of Oklahoma. The two regions are separated by the Indian meridian line. The north fork of the Canadian river runs directly through the new country. Thousands of people have been camped on the meridian line for days. Hundreds of camp-fires have burning around Oklahoma and Guthrie for weeks, and the streets have been blocked by every conceivable kind of vehicle, all ready to start for the promised land at 12 o'clock, noon, next Tuesday. Companies A and D, of the Thirteenth Infantry, and a troop of the Fifth Cavalry are in the new territory, driving out the boomers and assisting in maintaining order.

Oklahoma and Guthrie business houses will be sadly crippled by the great exodus from these two cities that is now taking place. Many of the merchants are closing their stores, and joining in the general rush. The receipt of the news from Washington was the signal for the exodus to commence. Thousands of people swarmed the streets. The news spread rapidly. The intelligence was the signal for the big cara vans of the home-seekers to commence to move. Everybody is now making the best possible time in getting in the line to join the crowds that are already there waiting for next Tuesday. The new country is well watered and well timbered. It is

very desirable for homes. The Indian villages on the ceded reservations are now almost deserted. The Inpation of the lands by the whites, but they hate the negro. In the treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians the words "open to white settlement" occur. These words are apt to cause some trouble. The Indians say that they will insist on their stipulation and will not permit negroes to take lands in their country.

Great clouds of smoke are rising from the Cherokee Strip to-day and thousands of acres are being burned over. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is thought that the boomers have commenced their raids and are carrying out their threat to burn the grass off the entire country.

Cowboys and Negroes at War.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 18 .- A deputy sheriff has just arrived from the line of the eastern Indian lands bringing news of a race war in progress there, just on the line of the lowa reservation. The town of Langeton was founded several months ago and is inhabited solely by negroes. There are several thousands of them. These and more are arriving daily on the line of the new lands. The negroes contemplate settling in a body in the Cimarron valley as soon as the lands are opened. A gang of cowboys from the Cherokee Strip also have their eyes on the locality and say that any negro who attempts to settle there will be killed. Yesterday the cowboys visited Langston, got into a row and attempted to shoot Eguleston, editor of the Herald. Last night they returned, all drunk, and fired a score of shots into a crowd of negroes on the streets. Several received slight wounds. The cowboys left, swearing they would return to-day and wipe out the town. The negroes have all armed themselves and if they do return many will likely be killed. A force of officers has left for the

Two Cowboys Killed. KEYSTONE, Ind. T., Sept. 18 .- An Indian scout named Amos Chapman shot and killed two cowboys, in the Cherokee Outlet. last night. The cowboys were named Short and Mason, and were herding cattle on the outlet contrary to the provisions of President Harrison's recent proclamation. Chapman is a scout in the government's service and had been ordered to warn intruders off the Outlet. He came upon Short and Mason and ordered them out of the Strip. A quarrel ensued, and the cowboys opened fire upon the scout. The latter returned the fire promptly. He is a dead shot. He fired but twice, and at each one of the cowboys dropped dead. Chap-

TRYING TO PRODUCE RAIN.

Experimenters Still at Work Bombarding the Heavens with High Explosives.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 18 .- The active work of sky bombardment was commenced by Mr. Ellis and his associates shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, Mr. Jennings was first on the scene, and his ground explosives of rack-a-rock and dynamite were soon popping merrily away upon the top of Franklin mountain. Then the mortars were trained, and the twenty-one-pound bombs were sent heavenward to explode five hundred feet above. Balloons filled with powerful gasses were also exploded. The bombardment was still in progress at 7:40 P. M. When the bombardment commenced in the morning thesky was perfectly clear, but at 3 o'clock in the afternoon clouds began to gather and at dark were hovering in the low edges of the horizon, though the sky overhead was still clear. The experimenters feel confident of securing rain before 10 o'clock to-morrow. The city is crowded with people from Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and old Mexico, who came here to witness the experiment and the great battle to-day was witnessed Water-works heights.

by thousands of people who gathered on To prove the immense force exerted on he air currents by even a slight explosion. Mr. Ellis, who ascended in the balloon yesterday, relates a peculiar experience while he was almost a mile above ground and probably three or four miles from starting-point. Professor Kessier exploded some dozen charges of dynamite. These charges were small, four sticks of the explosive weighing a h one-half pound being set off at a time. "Yet," said Mr. Ellis to-day, "I felt the effects of those explosions. First I saw the puff of smoke. A few seconds later came the dull, deadened reports; then, to my great surprise, the side of the balloon nearest the scene of the explosion collapsed slightly with a sharp crack, the folds continning to quiver and vibrate from the effects of the shock for several seconds after. If that does not conclusively prove that explosious cause a commingling of upper air currents I would like to know why, and if the concusson resultant upon a charge of only two pounds of dynamite should produce such results, what must be the effect on the currents when we touch off one of these balloons containing five hundred cubic feet of one of the most powerful explosives ever invented? My instruments worked perfectly, and the data I obtained is already on my record."

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Arrived: Italia, from Liverpool; Fulds, from Bremen. SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 18.-Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York. HAMBURG, Sept. 18.-Arrived: Fuerst HAVRE, Sept. 18.-Arrived: The Chilian

THE MODUS VIVENDI VIOLATED

North American Commercial Company Charged with Killing Too Many Seals.

Our Government Called to Account through the British Minister for Allowing the Joint Behring Sea Agreement to Be Broken.

Cabinet-Smashers Still at Work Arranging Slates to Suit Themselves.

Minister Egan's Conduct During the Chilian War Defended and Praised by Admiral Mc-Cann-Bank Tax-Law Questioned.

CAUGHT TOO MANY SEALS.

The British Minister Says the Behring Sea Modus Vivendi Has Been Violated. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.-Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, has officially called the attention of the United States to a violation of the modus vivendi between the two countries by the catch of seal in Behring sea. By the agreement between the two countries the North American Commercial Company, which leases the seal islands from the United States, was restricted in the catch of seal this year to 7,500 skins. It is alleged that the Commercial company has exceeded this catch, thus violating the modus vivendi, and the British government has called the United States to account for it.

Special Agent Williams, of the Treasury Department, has made a special report on this branch of the seal question to the Treasury Department, and his report was to-day forwarded to the State Department, with the request that its contents be laid before the British minister for transmission to the Foreign Office, in London. The contents of Agent Williams's report cannot be accurately ascertained, but it is understood that he makes the admission that the North American Commercial Company has exceeded the limit of its catch of 7,500 skins, fixed by the modus vivendi. The matter is regarded here as quite important and may lead to the modus vivendi being declared inoperative after this date.

It is said that late yesterday afternoon Assistant Secretary Wharton, of the State Department, and Commissioners Mendenhall and Melain, who were sent to Behring sea to examine and report concerning the condition of the seal fisheries there, called on President Harrison at the White House. The commissioners declared that a stop must be put to the practice of killing seals in the open sea for several years if it is desired to perpetuate this species of fur-bearing animal. Incidentally the commissioners referred to the fact that they had accompanied Special Treasury Agent Williams and his assistants on their journeys of exploration and found that their views were identical regarding the future course

to be pursued in perpetuating the seals of the Pribylof islands. A government official who is familiar with the Behring sea question, in speaking of the complaint, said that the question was on the construction of the treaty of June 15, 1891, which allowed the North American Commercial Company to take 7,500 seals. The treaty went into effect June 15, to expire May 2,1892; and the question is whether the company was to be allowed to take 7,500 seals after June 15 or whether the treaty allowed it to capture this number of seals during the entire season, which went into effect before the treaty was signed. The official said that no trouble need be anticipated in settling the difficulty.

A British View of the Question. LONDON, Sept. 18.—Commenting upon two articles on the Behring sealing question published in its columns, the Times calls the Americans' claims preposterous. It says: "Their action is arbitrary and high-handed. Their arguments, as far as they can be put into intelligible shape, are worthy of the most rigid school of British game preservers. The seal is a wild animal, and there will never be any danger of its extermination by hunting on the high seas. The danger comes from excessive slaughter when the animals are perfectly helpless. If the Americans choose, by indiscriminate slaughter, to destroy their own industry, we are helpless, but they cannot be allowed to monopolize the seals by claiming property in the high seas and their contents. If they will show a reasonable spirit of compromise it will be od thing to come to an arrangement not for a close season, which is mappropriate to the connections of the case, but for a closure during the breeding season of an area of perhaps twenty miles round the breeding grounds."

One Times correspondent describes the sealing industry throughout and combate the reports of American experts in regard to the extinction of the seal. He says that all masters in the sealing fleet when interviewed testified that there was no diminution in number, but that the seals were harder to catch, being more wary. After the end of May hardly any cow seals with young were taken, proving that the capture from bosts is not calculated to retard nat-ural increase. The correspondent suggests a close time for an area of twenty miles from the end of May to the 1st of December, as the mother seal feed within that radius during breeding time. The correspondent thinks that the question how many should be killed on the islands should be decided by a commission of practical

THEY DO NOT CONSULT HIM

Cabinet-Smashers Continue Their Work Without Regard to the President.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, Washington, Sept. 18 .- The Cabinetsmashers are still at work. It is real amusing to the President to read almost every day a new Cabinet slate, which the agreeable and accommodating correspondents have formed. Possibly he will be consulted after awhile about this matter, when the dates are reached for the transfers to be made, but up to this time the President has not been consulted by any of the Cabinet-makers. The newspaper writers have wrought the most radical changes at their pleasure. Gen. Lew Wallace has been dropped into the War Department without the knowledge of the President, and Attorney-general Miller has been appointed to the United States Circuit Court without any warning to him who must sign the commission before Mr. Miller could assume the ermine of the bench. Secretary Noble is quite as much surpised as the President be transferred to the Department Justice, These Cabinet changes proving quite as romancing as refreshing and picturesone the fish-stories which were retailed on the Jersey coast recently for the edification of the chief executive. He had the advantage there, however, of being warned that something new was about to be sprung upon him, while here be finds himself wholly at the mercy of the able newspaper correspondents, with their fruitful brains and vivid imaginations, and has learned that almost anything is possible. A story is published here this evening to the effect that Senator H scock and ex-Senator Platt are urging the President to tender the war portfolio to Congressman James J. Belden, of Syracuse, N. Y., for the purpose of satisfying the anti-Platt ele-ment in the State and bringing all wings of the party solidly together. The story lacks confirmation, and is received on the same basis as the other wild, unfounded and

Gear, of Iowa, to the Interstate-commerce Commission, to succeed Judge Cooley, and that the appointment may be made.

Statement from Admiral McCana Praising

the Conduct of Cur Minister to Chili.

MR. EGAN DEFENDED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- Admiral McCann, who commanded the United States squadron in Chilian waters during the late war, comes to the defense of Minister Egan in the following statement published this morning: "In a recently published article it was intimated that our minister. Patrick Egan, was willing to stand passively by and see the Balmaceda government slaughter certain members of the Congressional party who had been imprisoned by Balmaceds. Immediately after the bomb-throwing episode the Minister of Foreign Affairs made dire threats as to what should be done with the Congressionalists. He spoke of having them shot within twenty-four hours. Mr. Egan, so far from sympathizing with this view, as is asserted, concurrently with the French and Brazilian ministers, addressed a positive letter to Balmaceda, opposing such action toward the captives and telling him plantly that their respectand telling him plainly that their respective governments would be called on to interfere if there was any attempt at carrying out the minister's threats. That very night I got word from Mr. Egan to be in readiness to transport Mr. Montt and four of his associates from the country at an early hour next morning. I immediately ordered Captain Schley, of the Baltimore, then at Valparaiso, to prepare to take the party to Callao so they could get out of the country. Balmaceda, in the meantime, got scared at Mr. Egan's note, and in an interview assured the latter that protection would be extended to the revolutionists and the time given them for escaping extended. So it was not necessary to take them aboard the Baltimore, though every preparation therefor had

"Mr. Egan was fiercely assailed by the newspapers of the victorious party, though it was through his intervention that great leniency had been exercised by Balmaceda. His conduct has not been understood aright even in this country, but I want to say that all his actions have been those of a clearneaded diplomate and an honorable man. Right here I will take on myself the blame for some of the censure that fell on Mr. Egan. He wrote me confidentially that the Balmaceda government seemed too strong to be disturbed. I quoted a little too fully from that letter in a communication to the leader of the opposing forces. and when the letter was made public the brunt of the criticism was directed against our minister. I have just communicated to Secretary Tracy the true story of that incident, which fully exonerates Mr. Egan. He has been so unjustly assailed by Mr. Foster that I am glad of an opportunity of speaking a word in his defence." speaking a word in his defense.

NATIONAL BANK TAX LAW.

Its Constitutionality Questioned in a Case Before District of Columbia Courts. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The question of the constitutionality of the tax of one-half of 1 per cent imposed semi-annually on national banks is raised in a case before the courts of the District of Columbia against The treasurer of the United States. Treasurer Nebeker has just been served with the summons and the question will probably soon reach the Supreme Court. The bank bringing the suit is the Twin City National Bank of New Brighton, Minn. The ground for questioning the constitutionality of the tax is that this portion of the banking act originated in the Senate. The Constitution provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." The Senate, it is claimed, has authority to propose or concur with the amendments as "on the bille, but the contention in this case will be that the banking act was not a bill to raise revenue when it reached the Senate, and could not be transformed into such a bill by the Senate. There are other grounds upon which the tax is contested in the particular case before the court. If the constitutionality question should be decided in favor of the bank it might open a way for a great multitude of suits for refund by the banks throughout the country. The statute of limitations would probably prevent the recovery of all these payments back to the organization of the national banking system in 1864, but it would take more than \$10,000,000 to refund the taxes for the past live or six years.

MINOR MATTERS.

Secretary Rusk Confident that Britain W Soon Remove Cattle Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It is probable that as soon as the new system of inspecting cattle for export has been thoroughly tested American cattle will be allowed to enter British ports free from the ten days' quarantine now imposed. Secretary Rusk is now as anxious to see the restrictions removed in England as he was in Germany. "The workings of our new inspection system," said Secretary Rusk yesterday, "have increased the price of our cattle from \$18 to \$19 a head. Our thorough inspection has reduced disease to the minimum, and it will not be long until we drive it out altogether. Under the system now in vogue there is not only careful inspection of the cattle, but in the methods of handling and shipping them. The method of feeding them on shipboard is regulated by law and the result is that we land them at the wharves in England almost without a

The Secretary said that no active steps had been taken to induce Great Britain to abolish the quarantine. After the working of the new system has been thoroughly tested and it is shown that American cattie are the equal of any other, then will England be asked to put aside the quaranine. When that time arrives Secretary Rusk is confident the request of the United States will be granted.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: West Middleton, Howard county, C. W. Long, vice J. W. Dimett, resigned; White Lick, Boone county, W. H. Faught, vice J. N. Stoker, resigned.

Invitations are out here for the wedding of Mr. Louis Cunningham, of this city, and Miss Eugenie Keene, of Evansville. The ceremony will take place in Evansville on

The four-and-a-balf-per-cent. bonds received at the Treasury Department to-day for continuance at 2 per cent. amounted to \$12,500, making the total continued to date 24,822,900. The four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds received at the department to-day for redemption amounted to \$207,700. The redemptions at the New York sub-treasury yesterday were \$234,800, making the total

redemptions to date \$14,684,550. The first Cabinet meeting since June 30 was held at the executive mansion at 11:30 this morning. There were present Secretaries Foster, Tracy, Noble and Rusk, Attorney-general Miller and Postmaster-general Wanamaker. The absentees were Secretaries Bia ne and Proctor. Their departments were not represented by subordinates. The Oklahoma proclamation was laid before the Cabinet, and it was discussed in detail and subsequently signed by the President.

Desperado Shot by a Man Named Jones. PINEVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18 .- Gills Johnson, the noted leader of the men who ambushed the Middlesborough police at Gum Springs, from which resulted the lynching of Rossemus. was shot through the head, last night, and died this morning. The fatal shot was fired by a man named Jones, in a low resort. who fied, but was pursued by Renfro, who fired and gave him a mortal wound.

Closed the Second Time. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.-The United

IT WAS A HINT TO THE PORTE

Maneuvers of the British Squadron Off Mitylene Isle Had a Meaning.

Intended to Show What England Would Do if the Sultan Allows Russia to Obtain Command of the Dardanelles.

Political Excitement at Fever Heat in Honduras and Revolution Imminent.

ope Leo's Realth a Matter of Concern-President Carnot's Speech to Soldiers-Security for Foreigners in China Demanded.

THE MITYLENE INCIDENT.

ngland's Naval Display Was Intended to Intimidate the Turkish Government. Copyright, 1891, by the New York Assiciated Press. LONDON, Sept. 18 .- The Sultan has deemed the moment opportune to emphasize the entente between the Porte and the Franco-Russian alliance by conferring upon M. Ribot, the French Foreign Minister, the grand cordon of the Order of Osmanlie, and upon Mme. Ribot the decoration of Nichani-Chefakat, an order for women founded by the Sultan himself. The bestowal of these distinctions was anpounced to the diplomatic circle in Constantinople to-night. Associated with this news the British Foreign Office has received. advices from Sir William White, the British embassador at Constantinople, to the effect that Said Pasha had sent him a report from the Governor of Smyrus on the Mitylene incident, with a note reciting in urgent terms the Porte's request for an explanation. Sir William White does not mention the receipt of any information concerning Sigri from Admiral Lord Kerr on which the response ought to be based. The delaying of the re-

ply tends to contirm the belief that Admiral Kerr acted under orders and that it was not chance that caused the maneuvers. Sigri, it is believed, was selected as an unobtrusive place to effect a suggestive demonstration. Sir William White certainly is not hampered in making an explanation by an absence of communication from the Levant squadron. The Admiralty is known to have received a report from Admiral Kerr. telegraphed through Constantinople, presumably through the medium of the British embassy. If Admiral Kerr acted under instructions Lord Salisbury's explanations may rest upon the fact that the Por'e had long accorded the privilege of maneuvering and drilling upon the islands of the Archipelago. Whatever the nature of the response, it will not be apole-

The Standard, in an article directly inspired, if not written by Lord Salisbury's private secretary, puts the position explicitly. It says: "It is advisable that the whole world should know what the English government will do. Russia will Inll itself into a most dangerous delusion to imagine that Great Britain will, under any circumstances, suffer Russia to obtain command of the Dardanelles. As long as Turkey effectually guards the straits England will not interfere, but immediately the government of the Sultan, in a fit of timidity, perversity or bewilderment, shows itself incapable of performing that imperative duty England will assuredly not shrink from having recourse to expedients for meeting the difficulty."

HURRYING TROOPS TO THE FRONTIER

Political Factions in Honduras Liable to Precipitate War in Central America. NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- Advices from Managua, Nicaragua, received state that on account of the coming elections in Honduras excitement is at fever heat. President Bogran is desirons of another term, which the majority of the people are opposed to. Antonio Ezeta, brother of the President of Salvador, has declared his intention of running for the presidency of Honduras, and in consequence two thousand men have been stationed on the Honduras frontier to prevent this invasion. Salvador has three thousand troops at San Miguel, and more men are still burrying to the frontier. of Honduras. Nicaragua, according to her treaty with Salvador, is bound to help her, and this week will have 1,500 troops on her frontier and 2,500 men under arms in Managua. In Leon recently a plot was discovered to kill President Sacasa, and several of the prominent men of the opposition party in Granda were sent out of the country. When the men were arrested in Granada a fight took place, in which the killed. The whole country is under martial

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Leo Advised to Obey His Physicians' Instructions-Resignations at the Vatican.

ROME, Sept. 18 .- The Pope's health is said to be better than for a long time. Nevertheless his physicians insist more vigorously than ever that he observe their hygienic prescriptions in order that he may be strong enough to receive the various bands of pilgrims now being organized. It is the intention of the Pope to receive each one of these in special audience and with appropriate addresses. The preliminary arrangements are being made for several beatifications during the pilgrimages, be-Several of the prominent officials at the Vatican have asked to be relieved of office. Among these are Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, and Myr. Mocenni, Assistant Secretary of State. The latter is said to be displeased because he has not been made a cardinal, and because others younger is years and official life have been preferred for high diplomatic posts, lumedistely after the pilgrimages, which are expected to restore the finances of the Vatican, the Pope will bold a consistory, which was postponed last May on account of the heavy losses that were then sustained. The Pope has expressed a desire to the Cortosa monks that there be founded in Rome a grand cortosa where all the novices of the orner may receive instruction. The consent of the general house at Cronoblo is expected. The offer of the Pope, however, has awakened the jealousy of the Benedictines, who complain that the Pope no longer thinks of constructing the grand college which he has promised to build for them on Mount Aventine.

CARNOT TO HIS SOLDIERS.

France Proud of What Has Been Shown by the Army Maneuvers-The Kaiser's Speech. Paris, Sept. 18 .- At the conclusion of the review yesterday luncheon was served at the mairie. All the officers stood while Prestdent Carnot delivered su oration. He dwelt upon the splendid maneuvers of 1891, and continued: "You have ended the review which is the crowning point of those maneuvers. The army has again shown what France may expect from it, and the whole country, which has followed the army's movements with passionate interest through States Savings Bank, of this city, which | the whole of its trial, is grateful. The provaried Cabinet changes that are being circulated.

It is said that Hon. J. S. Clarkson is nrg-ling the appointment of ex-Representative State Treasurer, was appointed receiver.

failed tast March, and was reopened July ple know well that calm firmness, prudence and international loyalty can bestow upon the country the gift of sincere friendship